

# For 100% Result Oriented IGNOU Coaching and Project Training

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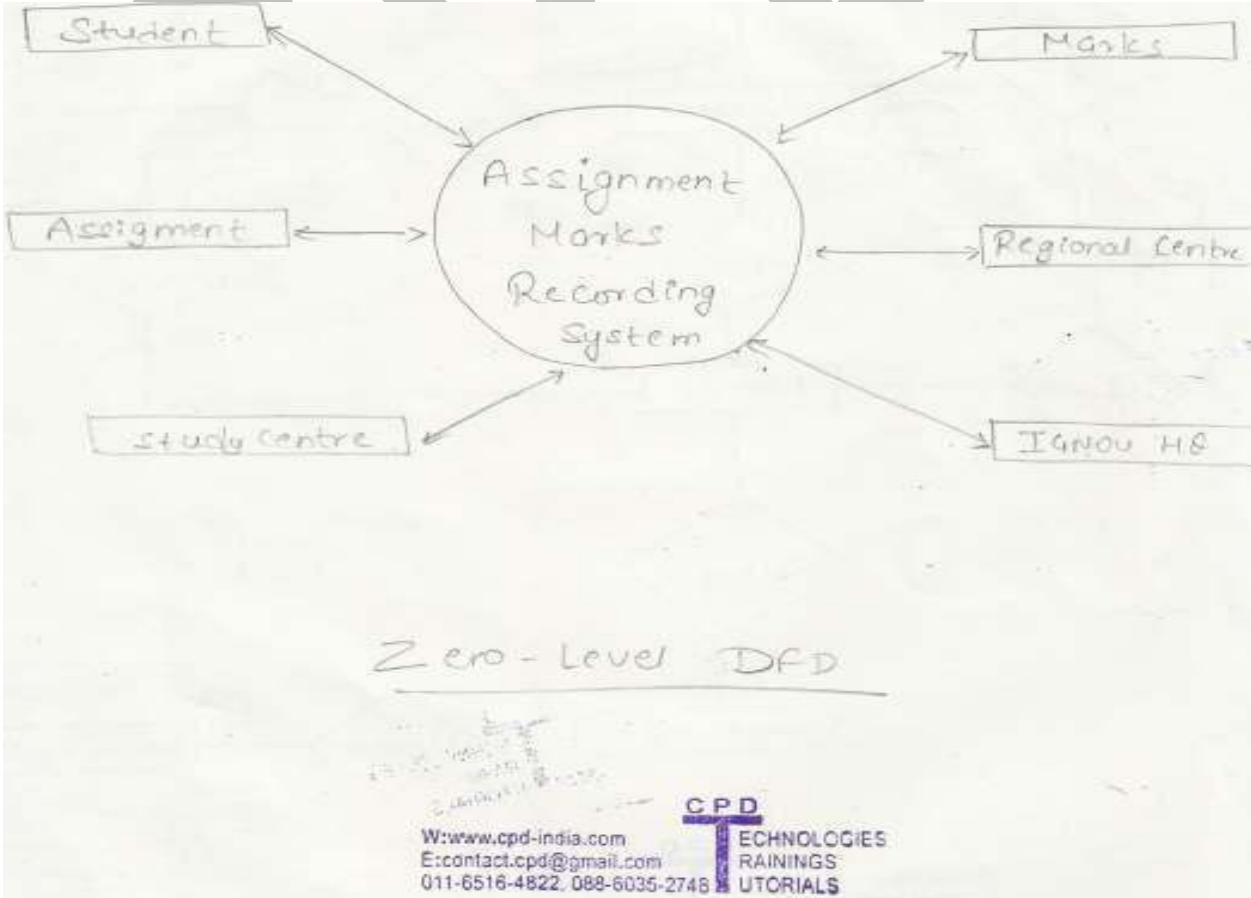
**Question 1:**

Develop SRS for **Assignment Marks Recording System**. When a student submits assignment at Study Center, it is evaluated and Marks are sent to RC. RC will check the validity of the Marks as well as other details such as validity of Registration, Fee Payment, etc. and then will forward to IGNOU HQs for recording them in the Grade Card of the student. Use IEEE format. Make necessary assumptions. (20marks)

Answer 1:

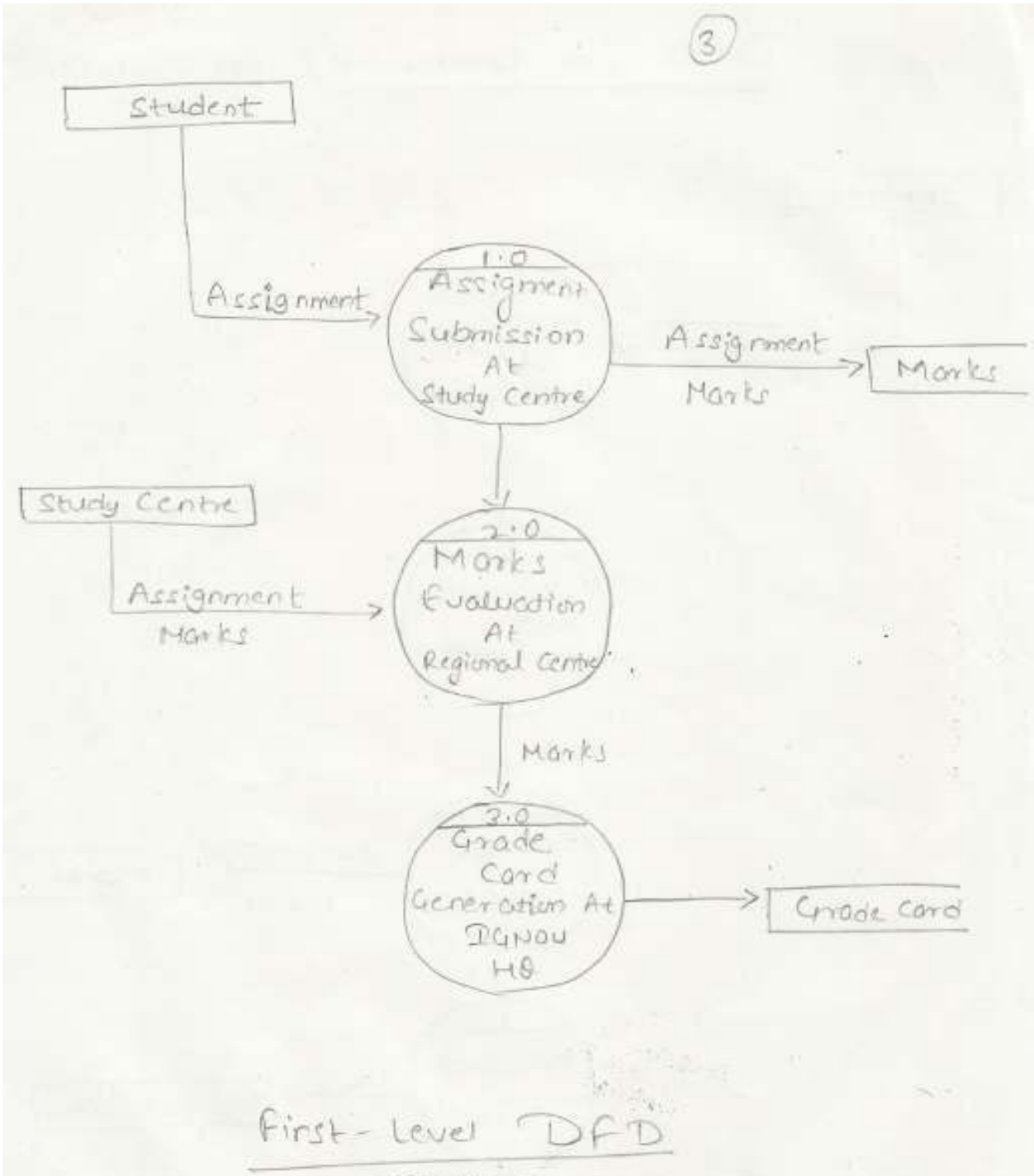
Question 2: Draw the DFDs upto 3rd level for **Assignment Marks Recording System**. (20marks)

Answer 2:



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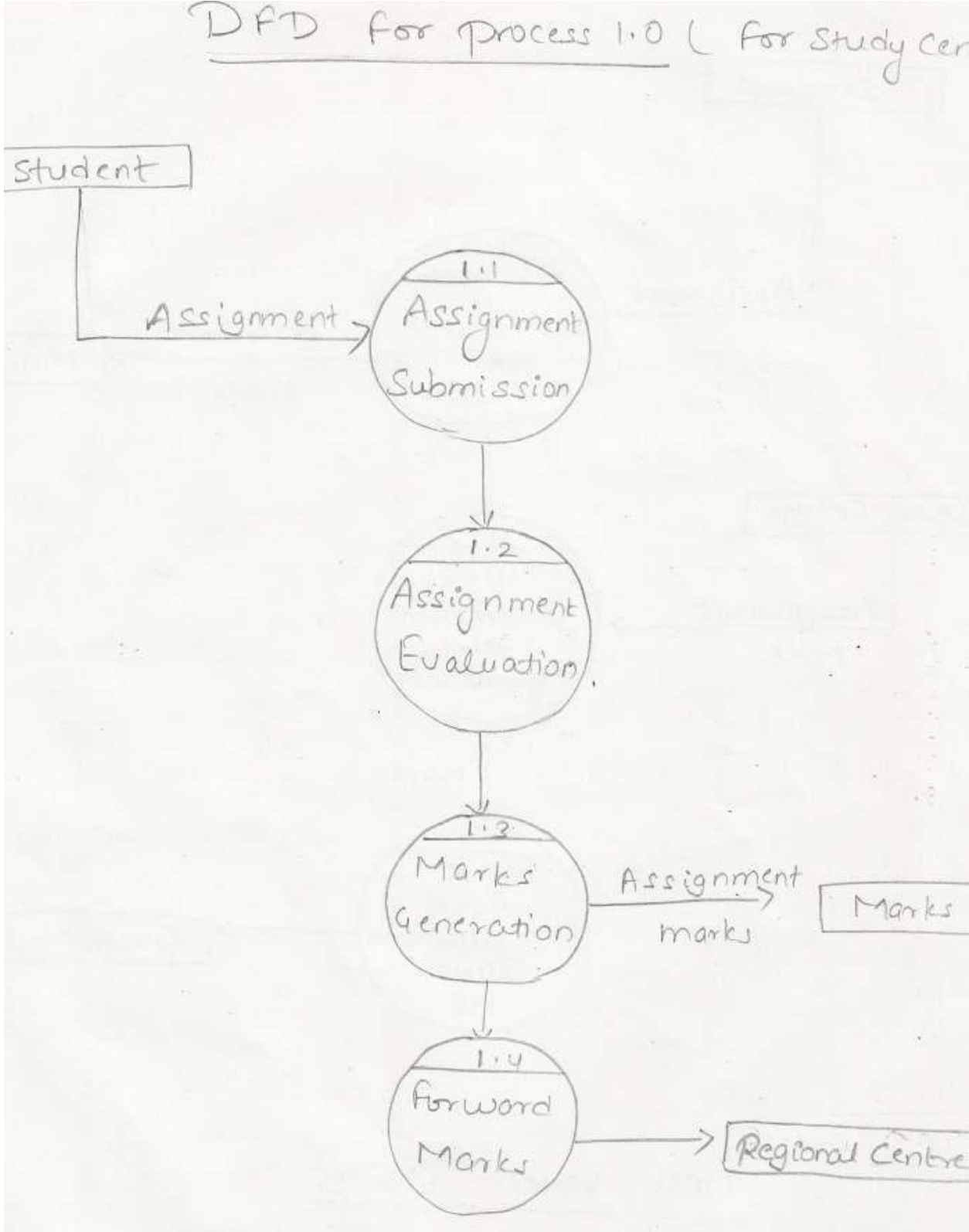
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First-Level DFD

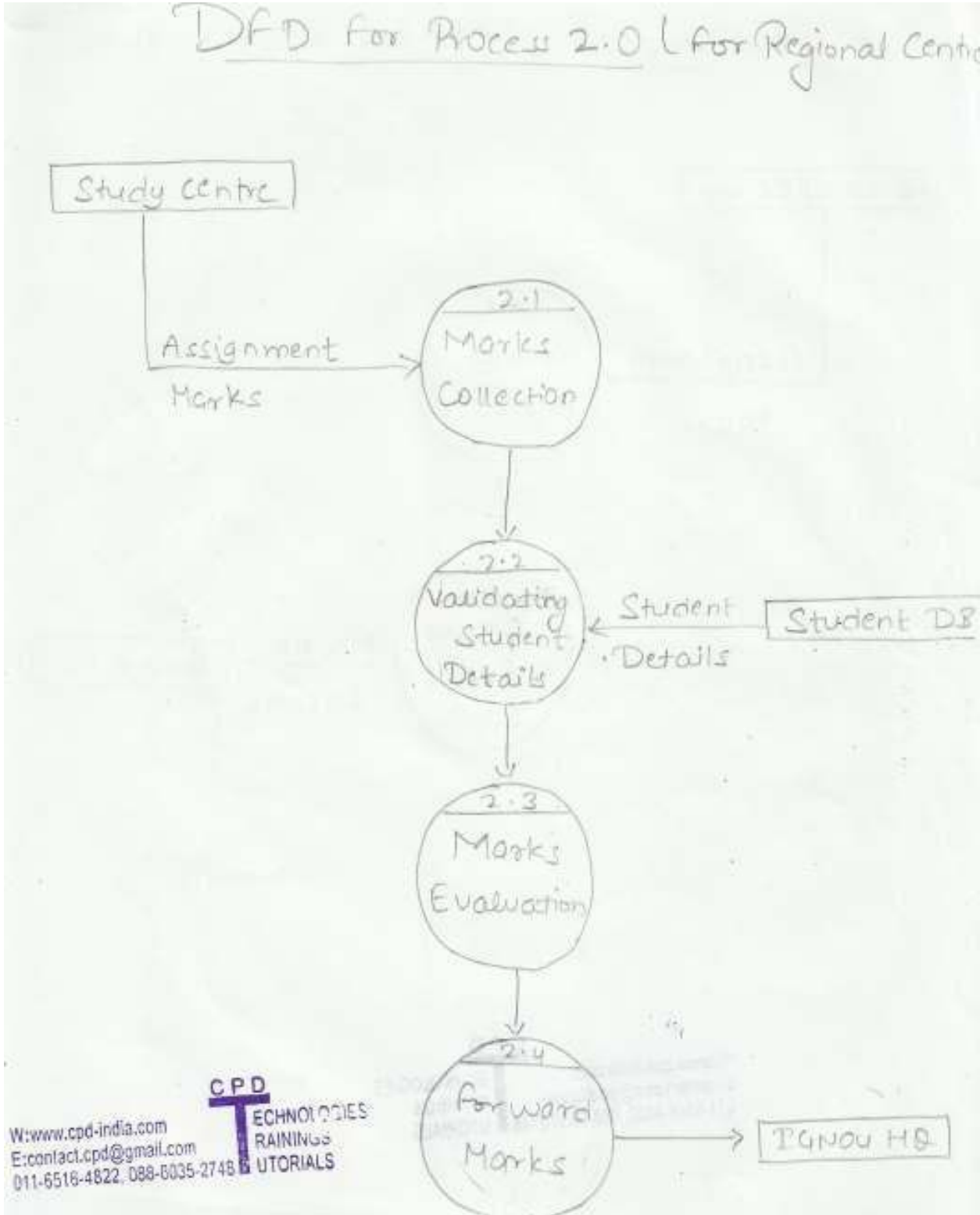
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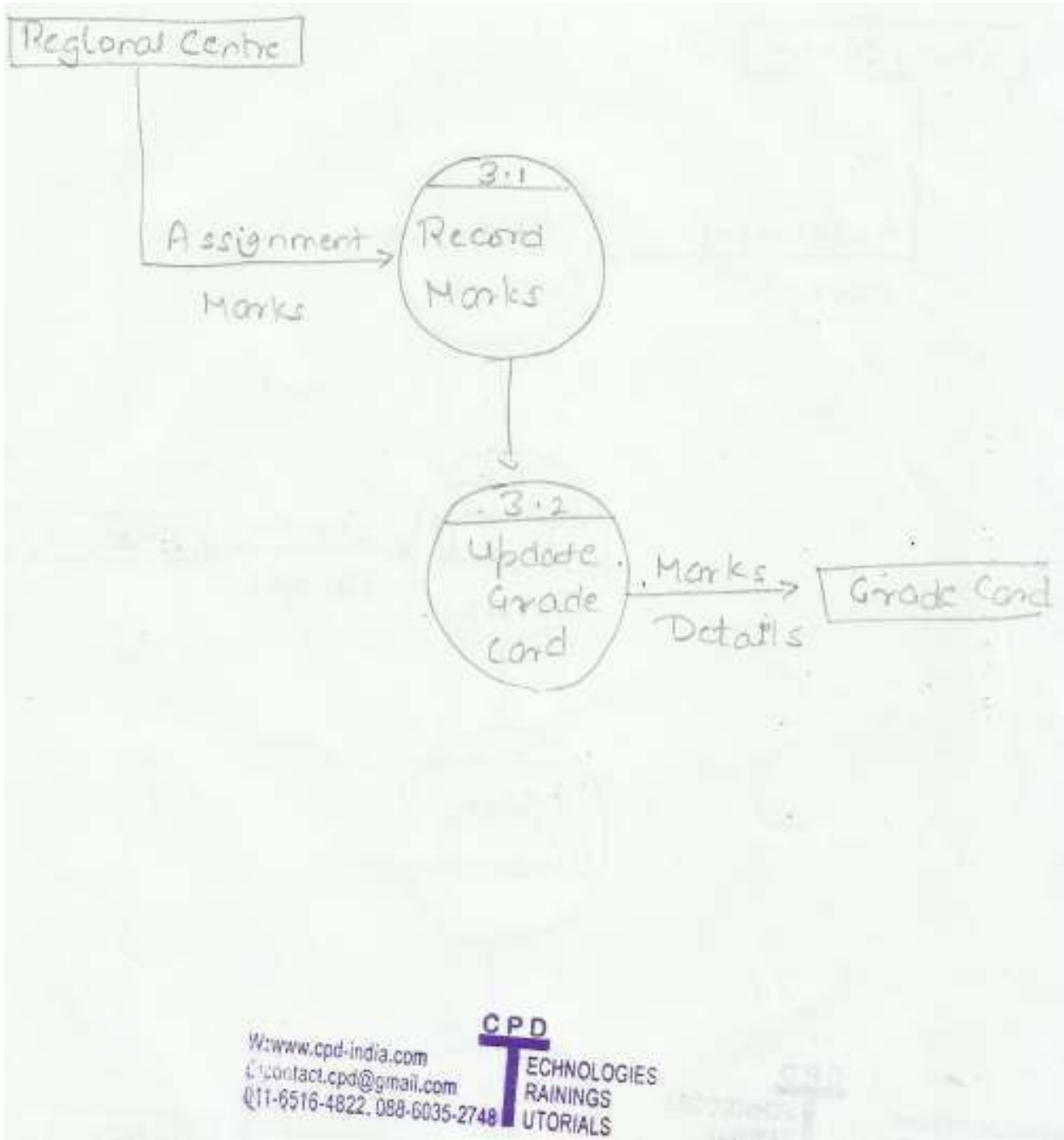
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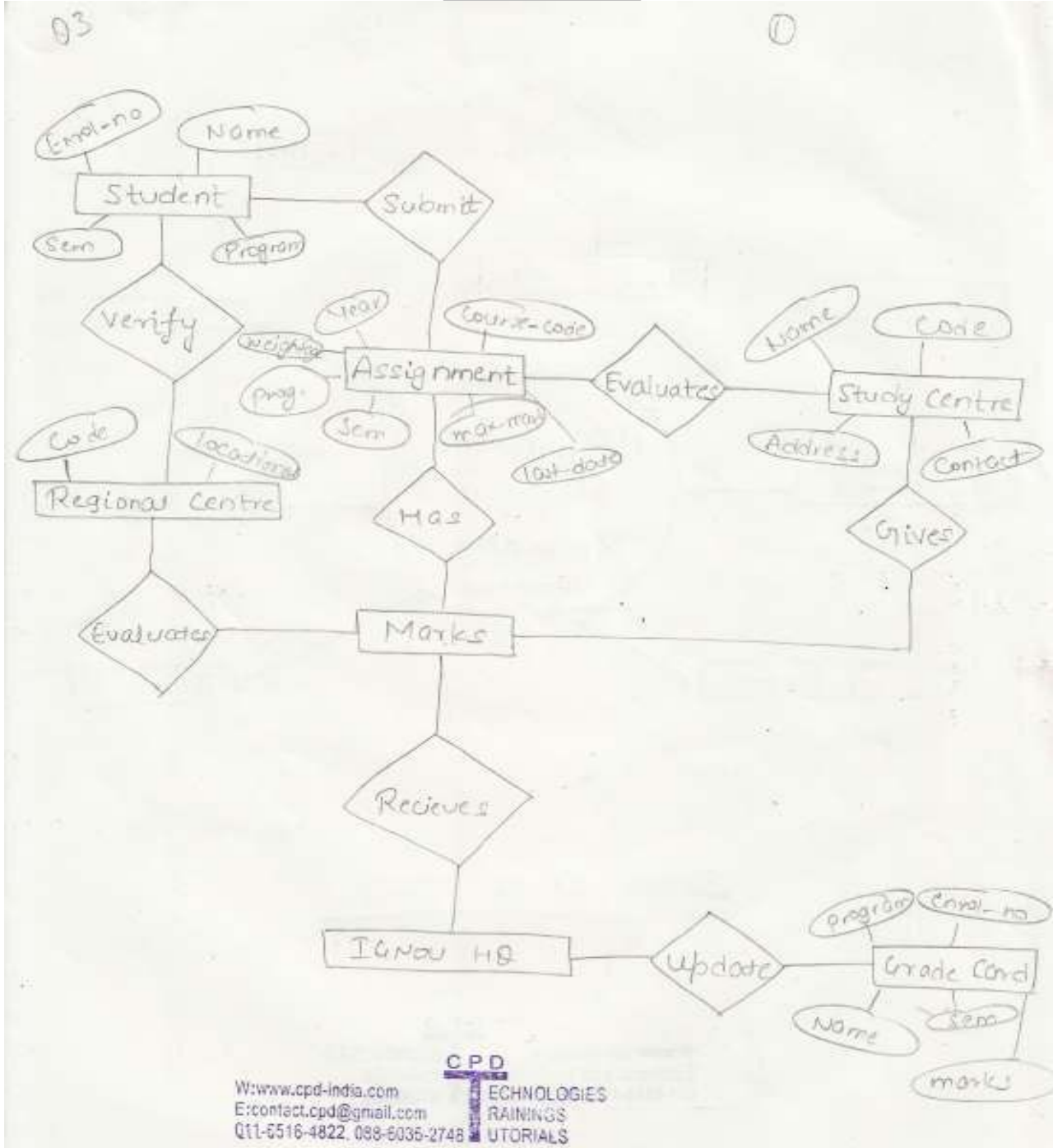
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Question 3:

Draw ERD for Assignment Marks Recording System. Make necessary assumptions. (20marks)

Answer 3:



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## Question 4:

Assume that an organization does not implement MIS. However, after a couple of years, it decides to implement it. What problems do you anticipate in implementing MIS in an organization which did not implement earlier? How to handle them? (20marks)

## Answer 4:

### PROBLEMS THAT COMMONLY OCCUR IN IMPLEMENTING AN MIS

A number of problems often plague MIS implementors but, in almost all cases, it is possible to find creative solutions. The key, as discussed in the monitoring section above, is to catch the problems early so solutions can be found before the problems become so large they challenge the credibility and viability of the system. The following list notes some of the difficulties that have been encountered by MIS groups to date. It does not attempt to be comprehensive, nor does it prescribe solutions since standardized solutions rarely fit real problems. It does, however, note some of the solutions that MIS groups have found for their own situations.

#### Lack of standardized package sizes and quality grades

It will sometimes be difficult to gather information on product prices because they are sold in irregular measures and/or with a mix of goods that vary in quality. There are several solutions to this problem. Find out what measuring system traders/purchasers use to determine price. This system can be used by data collectors and taught to producers. Simply learning the standards may be a step toward rendering the market more transparent for producers.

#### Difficulty obtaining sensitive data

MIS data collectors are almost always users who have volunteered to collect information. They have no particular status or credibility with traders or other people from whom they collect information. This may lead to suspicion and resistance. In the Philippines, one group of traders thought data collectors were sent by the government to locate illegal fuelwood and charcoal producers. Another group of traders suspected that the data collectors were agents sent by foreigners.

#### Attempts to discredit the system

In many cases, the purpose of the MIS is to change the power relationship between the producers and others higher in the marketing chain. The more successful the MIS, the more likely it will provoke those who resent the increasing power of the producers. If the MIS threatens the information monopoly held by traders, for example, the traders may attempt to discredit the information collectors and the entire

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MIS system. This happened in the initial steps of an MIS that was established for fruit sellers in Brazil. Traders, who felt threatened by the system, spread rumors that the MIS information was unreliable and false. System operators responded by making sure that the information they provided was absolutely flawless, thereby maintaining the trust of users. Over time the traders realized that the information service could help them too. They began using the system to get information about what producers wanted to sell and were able to expand the number of products they traded (Schubert, 1983).

### **Lack of government support**

Government support can facilitate an MIS, and government opposition can ruin it. In some cases, governments will oppose the implementation of an MIS if they fear that it will aid illegal efforts or reveal market irregularities. In the Philippines, the government requested that price data not be gathered for charcoal and fuelwood. It feared that the provision of this information would encourage illegal collection from forest reserves. Governments also may have problems with a system that publishes data indicating that guaranteed minimum producer prices are not being enforced.

### **Misuse of information by outsiders**

The MIS is generally intended for a particular group of users, such as producers of NTFPs in a given area. However, the information it provides is often available to anyone, particularly if the information is disseminated in a non-exclusive way such as a public blackboard or radio broadcast. Often this will not pose any problems. In some cases, though, non-participants can exploit the information and perhaps even use it to the detriment of the intended beneficiaries. Traders who have access to the boards might use the information to set a price lower than what they otherwise would have paid. The risk of this happening is greatest when the MIS users have access to few traders or market outlets. If this becomes a problem, there are several possible solutions.

### **Misuse of the system by operators**

MIS operators may sometimes try to distort information in hopes of gaining leverage in the market. In Thailand, an MIS published higher prices than were actually being paid because the operators thought that if they published the real price, this would lead traders to lower their offering price (Schubert, 1983). While this may give producers a short-term advantage, it is not a viable strategy in the long term and will severely erode the credibility of the MIS. Incorrect information is unlikely to improve the prices farmers receive, and it will decrease their ability to bargain with traders and risk creating hostility and suspicion on all sides. There are some suggestions to combat this problem.



### **Oversupply as a result of MIS information**

MIS planners are often concerned that the information distributed by the system will not be used. But, problems also can arise from overuse. When producers use the information to locate the most lucrative markets, they sometimes flood markets and cause prices to drop. A similar problem may occur when producers use the MIS to plan harvests of NTFPs or cropping patterns for the next year. Everyone tries to move into the product with the highest price. But, when many people use the same logic, supply will increase so much in the following year that price may be driven down. In this circumstance, there are various alternativ

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